As if he had but prov'd an argument.

1 *SEN.* You undergo too strict a paradox[3], Striving to make an ugly deed look fair: Your words have took such pains, as if they la-
bour'd
To bring manslaughter into form, set quarrelling Upon the head of valour; which, indeed, Is valour misbegot, and came into the world When sects and factions were newly born: He's truly valiant, that can wisely suffer The worst that man can breathe [4]; and make his
wrongs
His outsides; wear them like his
raiment, carelessly ;
And ne'er prefer his injuries to his heart, To bring it into danger. If wrongs be evils, and enforce us kill. What folly 'tis, to hazard life for ill ?

ALCIB. My lord,--

from that in which it is now used. Cole, in his Dictionary, 1679, renders it by *tracto,* which he interprets to *govern,* or *manage.*

MALONE.

On second consideration, the sense of this passage, (however perversely expressed on account of rhyme,) may be this : " He managed his anger with such sober and unnoted *passion* [i. e, *suffering,* forbearance,] before *it* was spent, [i. e. before that disposition to endure the insult he had received, was exhausted,] that it seemed as if he had been only engaged in supporting an argument he had advanced in conversation. *Passion* may as well be used to signify *suffering,* as any *violent commotion of the mind* „-and that our author was aware of this, may be inferred from his introduction of the Latin phrase—" *hysterica passio"* in King Lear. See also vol. xii. p. 13, n. 7. STEEVENS.

s You undergo too STRICT a paradox,] You undertake a paradox too *hard.* JOHNSON.

4- —that man can BREATHE;] i. e. can *utter.* So afterwards:

" You *breathe* in vain."

MALONE. Again, in Hamlet:

et Having ever seen, in the prenominate crimes, " The youth you *breathe* of, guilty." STEEVENS.